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GLOSSARY.*

- Acanthastræa* (Gr. *akanthos*, the acanthus, bear's foot; *aster*, a star). A genus of corals.
- Ambulacral*. Relating to furrows in the echinoderms (sea-urchins, star-fish, etc.), containing pores through which the so-called "feet" are protruded when the animal moves.
- Ammonites*. A genus of fossil cephalopoda allied to the nautilus.
- Andesite*. Also called Andesine, differing from oligoclase only in the smaller proportion of silica.
- Anodonta*. A genus of fresh-water mussels.
- Atrypa*. A genus of brachiopod shells.
- Augitic*. Composed of augite or pyroxene; oblique prismatic crystals with cleavage parallel to the faces. Colors from light green to black.
- Bacterium*s. Excessively low monad-like organisms.
- Bromeliaceous plants* comprise the Pine-apple and *Tillandsia*, or "Long Moss" of the South.
- Caducous*. Dropping off; ready to fall.
- Cassus* (Lat., a helmet). The Helmet-shell.
- Cecidomyia* (Gr. *kekis*, vapor; *muzo*, to suck) A genus of dipterous gall-flies.
- Cedrea odorata*. The "West Indian Cedar;" not however a true cedar.
- Chypeus*. A part assisting to form the front of an insect's head, situated below the antennæ, and bounded in front by the *labrum*, or upper lip.
- Cæcum*, pl. *cæca*. In fishes and the lower animals blind sacs opening into the intestine.
- Columbella*. Lat. diminutive of *columba*, a dove. A genus of shells.
- Corallum*. In corals, the polyp-stock, *i. e.* the whole colony of coral animals.
- Corticifera* (Lat. *cortex*, bark; *ferens*, bearing). A genus of corals.
- Costæ* (Lat. ribs, ridges). In shells the ridges encircling the whorls. (The ridges running parallel with the suture are not usually called costæ.)
- Cyperaceæ* † (Lat. *cyperus*). The Sedge family.
- Dimerous*. Made up of two parts, or its organs in twos.
- Dinosaurian*. Relating to an order of extinct gigantic lizards.
- Dolerite*. An igneous rock of the augitic series "composed of labradorite and augite, often with magnetic iron."
- Draba*. The Whitlow-grass, a genus of the Mustard family.
- Echinaster* (Gr. *echinos*, sea-urchin; *aster*, star). A genus of star-fish.
- Echinometra* (Gr. *echinos*; *metra*, a matrix) A genus of echini.
- Echinorhynchus* (Gr. *echinos*; *rhugchos*, a proboscis). A genus of entozoa or intestinal worms.
- Elasmognathus*. A genus of tapirs.
- Exindusoid*. Not having an *indusium* (Lat. shirt). The involucre or covering of the thecæ (spore-cases) of ferns.
- Favia* (Lat. *favus*). A genus of corals.
- Fission*. Generation by self division, as seen in many infusorial animals and plants.
- Gorgonia* (pl. æ, Lat. mythological name). A genus of corals.
- Graptolites*. A group of fossil animals, generally supposed to be mollusks of the bryozoan type.
- Habenaria*. The Rein-orchis.
- Halcyonoid*. Like halcyonium; a genus of polyps.
- Heliastræa* (Gr. *helios*, sun; *aster*, star). A genus of corals.
- Heterogeny*. The doctrine of spontaneous generation.
- Inoceramus* (Gr. *is*, fiber; *keramos*, shell). A genus of fossil shells somewhat like an oyster.
- Inoperculate*. Without an operculum.
- Labellum*. The odd petal in the orchis family.
- Lespedeza*. The Bush-clover; a genus of the Pulse family.
- Leucitophyr*. A volcanic rock of the basaltic series, consisting of augite and leucite.
- Ligulate*. Strap-shaped.
- Liparite*. Used by Richtofen to designate porphyritic rhyolite.
- Lithobius*. A genus of centipedes.
- Lithoid*. Meaning stone-like.
- Lithological*. Relating to lithology; the study of the mineralogical and chemical composition of rocks.
- Megaptera* (Gr. *megas*, great; *pteron*, wing). A genus of whales, to which the "Hump-backed" whale belongs.
- Millepora* (Lat. *mille*, thousand; *porus*, pore, hole). A genus of corals.
- Monads*. A genus of excessively minute protozoa, or animalcules, of jelly-like consistency.

* No terms are explained here which can be found in the Glossary of Vol. I.

† The derivations and meaning of botanical names are fully given in Gray's Manual of Botany.

- Monotropa.** The Indian Pipe, Pine-sap; a genus of the Heath family.
- Mussa.** A genus of corals.
- Nevadite.** Granitic rhyolite.
- Ocellus.** The simple eye, supplementary to the large compound eyes of insects.
- Oligoclase.** A lime and soda feldspar, very like albite in appearance.
- Ophura** (Gr. *ophis*, a snake; *oura*, tail). The Snake-star, Sand-star; a genus of echinoderms.
- Oreaster.** A genus of star-fish.
- Orobanchaceæ.** The Broom-rape family.
- Parthenogenesis.** Reproduction without the interposition of the male, as in the summer broods of plant-lice (Aphis).
- Pedicellariæ.** Little bodies like birds' bills, on star-fish and sea-urchins.
- Perianth.** The leaves of the flower generally, especially when we cannot readily distinguish them into calyx and corolla.
- Petrogenetic.** Means, literally, born of a stone.
- Pinnate.** With leaves divided like a feather.
- Porites** (Lat. *porus*, pore). A genus of corals.
- Prophyllite.** Third order of volcanic rocks, according to Richtofen.
- Prothorax.** The first or front ring of the thorax in insects. The *mesothorax* is the middle, and the *metathorax* is the third or hinder ring. The *peduncle* connects the thorax and abdomen.
- Protichnites.** Footprints of ancient extinct animals, supposed to be allied to the horse shoe crab.
- Pseudoca.** Unimpregnated eggs which produce young, as in those laid by virgin Aphides.
- Pteridologists.** Students of ferns.
- Pterodactyle.** A genus of winged reptiles resembling bats.
- Pulmonates.** Land snails.
- Revolute.** Rolled backwards.
- Rhyolite.** First order of volcanic rocks in Richtofen's system, defined by him as trachyte, with the addition of silica.
- Sacral.** Relating to the sacrum (the sub-terminal bones of the vertebral column, forming part of the hinder wall of the pelvis).
- Sessile.** Not stalked, pedicelled or pedunculated.
- Siderastræa** (Lat. *sidereus*, relating to a star; *aster*). A genus of corals.
- Squalodon.** A genus of sharks.
- Sporangia.** Spore-cases.
- Strontian.** A mineral first found at Strontian, Scotland.
- Struthious.** Relating to the ostrich, Struthio.
- Talus.** The collection of pieces of rock and dirt which accumulates at the foot of a cliff or bank.
- Tapiridæ.** The family of tapirs.
- Thallus** (Gr. *thallos*, a frond). The vegetative system of lichens, combining root, stem, and leaves in one organ.
- Tibia.** The shank-bone. In insects the fourth joint of the leg, placed next to the *tarsus*, or toe-joints.
- Trabicular** (L. *trabs*, *trabis*, a beam). Relating to the structure of a polyp cell.
- Trachyte.** A volcanic rock composed of glassy feldspar, hornblende, and perhaps a little quartz and mica; usually porous.
- Zygodactyles.** The Woodpeckers.

ABBREVIATIONS.—*Lep.*, Lepeletier de St. Fargeau. *L.*, Linnæus. *Sauss.*, Saussure. *Somm.*, Sommer.

CORRECTIONS TO GLOSSARY FOR VOL. I.—After *Calypso*, add: A genus of the orchid family. *Cycads* are plants with somewhat the aspect of palms or tree-ferns, but in no way related to them. They belong to the same group with the pine and other conifers. *Dimorphism*. Add, "after animal" or plant. *Nephroma* is a genus of lichens. On p. 524, for 224 read 524, and on p. 688 at bottom, for 224 read 524.

ERRATA TO VOL. II.—Page 97, 14th line from top, for 78,000, read 87,000. Page 60, line 9, for *middle branches*, read *thick branches*. Page 61, line 6, for *submerged*, read *submarginal*. Page 71, line 9, for *Pariaba*, read *Paraiba*. Page 166, line 24, for *Cretacean*, read *Cetacean*. Page 111, line 33, for *lines*, read *times*. Page 233, line 8, for *rivulari*, read *riculari*. Page 233, line 11, for *Elegans*, read *elegans*. Page 235, line 22, for *plumva*, read *plumosa*. Page 235, line 26, for *Callithaminons*, read *Callithamnions*. Page 331, line 36, for *their*, read *its*. Page 334, line 2, for *one*, read *our*; line 7, for *are*, read *is*. Page 165, the *Otiorkynchus sulcatus* is figured by mistake instead of *Hylobius pales*. Page 220, line 22, for *Gelechia*, read *Penthina*. Page 450, line 6, for *and* of the fire-hearths, read *or*, etc. Page 454, in explanation of Fig. 8, for *natural size*, read *half-natural size*. Page 455, line 7, for *Mr.*, read *Dr.*; line 28, after *namely*, *dele comma*. Page 461, line 8, for *on top*, read *on the top*. Page 462, line 20, for *longer*, read *larger*.